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Note by the Secretary-General

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

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1. AIDS Information Switzerland (Special; 2000)

Part I. Introduction

i. The object of the association is to provide information and promote action against the spread of the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection and to support persons infected with HIV: to disseminate accurate information on HIV infection and on the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS); to inform the medical profession of scientific findings on HIV infection; to advise members of the caring professions and persons with political and social responsibilities; to advise persons interested in AIDS-related issues; to advise HIV positive persons and AIDS sufferers on an individual basis; to support the medical profession in advising and supporting HIV positive persons and AIDS sufferers; to provide social, financial, medical and psychological support for HIV positive persons and AIDS sufferers; to promote interdisciplinary scientific research into HIV infection and AIDS. The association supports the achievement of these aims mainly by way of: collaboration and information-sharing with experts in Switzerland and elsewhere, with scientific institutions and authorities, and with private organizations pursuing the same or similar aims; upkeep of a documentation bureau; publishing (production, translation, publication, distribution); organization of information events; provision of advice by phone, in writing and in person; provision of financial resources to form a social fund; support for firms, organizations and authorities in their efforts to help HIV positive persons and AIDS sufferers; support for and implementation of projects helping to achieve the above-mentioned aims.

ii. While the Organization's aims and purposes remained the same, an amendment, approved by AIDS Information Switzerland's (AIS) General Assembly on 23 September 2004, reduced two kinds of membership to one with a fixed membership fee of CHF 50 per year. Furthermore, the General Assembly has to be held every second year instead of every year. Both changes resulted in less administrative effort and costs. On 24 September 2005, the General Assembly approved the new location of the association; which is the place of the secretariat. New organizational affiliations since 2003 are the following: the umbrella organization for abstinence-based drug policy (Dachverband abstinenzorientierte Drogenpolitik) (2004); International Federation of Centers and Institutes of Bioethics of Personalist Inspiration (Federazione Internazionale dei Centri ed Istituti di Bioetica di Ispirazione Personalista / FIBIP) (2004).

Part II. Contribution of AIDS Information Switzerland to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings as follows:

Representatives of AIDS Information Switzerland attended the following meetings:

2007: In Europe, related to human rights: "Human Rights Council" 4th session on 12 March to 5 April in Geneva, Switzerland; "IV Latin-American and Caribbean Forum on HIV/AIDS and STD" (sexually transmitted diseases) on 17–20 April in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

2006: On health and status of women: "Commission on the Status of Women", 50th session on 27 February to 10 March in the United Nations headquarters in New York, United States of America.

2005: The World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA): "WFUNA Conference on the United Nations and the Future" on October 21, 2005 in Geneva, Switzerland; meetings in Europe, all related to human rights respectively health and status of women: "Commission on Human Rights" sixty-first session on 14 March to 22 April in Geneva, Switzerland; "Commission on Human Rights, Sub commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights" on 21 to 22 July in Geneva, Switzerland; "Commission on the Status of Women, forty-ninth session" on 28 February to 11 March in New York, United States of America; World Health Organization (WHO) supported seminars in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on 15-16 September; "III. Argentine Congress of Medical Right and Health, and III. International Seminar on Safety and Quality of Health Care Centers and II. International Seminar on Medical Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration; 31 May–3 June in Washington DC, United States of America: Global Health Council 32nd Annual Conference – Health System: Putting Pieces Together; 24–27 August in Barcelona, Spain: Ethics and Philosophy in the Emerging Medical Technologies; AIS representative presented a paper "Ecosystem versus Medicine".

2004: Meetings on health and status of women: "Commission on the Status of Women, 48th session" on 1-12 March in New York, United States of America.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters as follows:

2004: 4 March: "Report on our HIV and AIDS prevention projects in sub-Saharan Africa in 2002" (province of Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo) sent to the ***Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)*** in Geneva, Switzerland; 22 July: Questionnaire, Success Story and Summary Format to Chief, Non-Governmental Section, Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), United Nations, New York; 5 November: Meeting at the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) in Geneva, Switzerland (with the regional officer for the African Great Lakes Region and the epidemic and impact monitoring manager); 6 December: Participation in Consultation on the Third Outline of a Text of the Declaration on Universal Norms on Bioethics.

2005: 30 September: Comunicado de la Federación Internacional de Centros e Institutos de Bioética de Inspiración Personalista (FIBIP) acerca de la Declaración Universal sobre Bioética y Derechos Humanos de la United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); 3 October: Second report on our projects in sub-Saharan Africa (Democratic Republic of the Congo) to Country Development Advisor, Division for Africa Country and Regional Support Department (CRD), sent to UNAIDS, Geneva, Switzerland.

2006: 20 February: Third report on our projects in sub-Saharan Africa (Democratic Republic of Congo) sent to Epidemic & Impact Monitoring, Geneva, Switzerland.

2007: 14 December: Report sent to OHCHR in view of 7th session in 2008 on access to medication in the context of pandemics such as HIV/Aids, tuberculosis and malaria; 30 March: Grant application to the United Nations Voluntary fund for Victims of Torture for training activities, seminars and conferences, such as the symposium about torture, rape, HIV/AIDS and rehabilitation of the victims in Africa from January to December 2008 in Bujumbura, Burundi.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by AIS in support of intentionally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals as follows:

a) Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals:

Goal 4 - Reduce Child Mortality: 1892 pregnant women have benefit from free, voluntarily and confidentially screening for HIV, 40 HIV infected pregnant women given medical treatment to prevent newborns from mother-child transmission in Bukavu and Kamituga/Mwenga, Democratic Republic of the Congo. Goal 5 - Improve Maternal Health: 1892 pregnant women tested for HIV, 40 HIV infected pregnant women given medical treatment against AIDS related diseases in Bukavu and Kamituga/Mwenga, Democratic Republic of the Congo (see goal 4) / 1,9 tons of pharmaceuticals (HIV tests, confirmation tests, pharmaceuticals for treatment of Aids related diseases) and laboratory equipment for 2 centers for free, voluntary and confidential HIV test and counseling centers in Bukavu and Kamituga/Mwenga, Democratic Republic of the Congo. Goal 6 - Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases: 30,500 persons have benefit from free, voluntary and confidential HIV screening, 1600 HIV infected persons given medical treatment against AIDS related diseases in Democratic Republic of the Congo, in our 2 centers for free, voluntary and confidential HIV test and counseling centers in Bukavu and Kamituga/Mwenga, Democratic Republic of Congo; 1.4 million people informed about HIV infection via radio spots at best airtime, South Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo; 11,000 HIV counseling interviews in our 2 test centers in Bukavu and Kamituga/Mwenga, Democratic Republic of the Congo; more than 7000 counseling interviews in denominational institutions in Bukavu and Kamituga/Mwenga, Democratic Republic of the Congo; 2005: reprint of music CD with HIV prevention songs as well as a song against exploitation of children as soldiers in armed conflicts – for broadcasting purposes in African countries; 48,8000 distributed educational leaflets on HIV/Aids in the South Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo; 65,600 distributed educational German, French and Italian leaflets on HIV/Aids to teachers, medical practices and individuals mainly in Switzerland; 882,800 educational German, French and Italian letters on HIV/Aids to a large audience in Switzerland; 25,745 forwarded documentation on HIV/Aids in Switzerland; 7 speeches on HIV prevention in 2004–2007 in Argentina; partnership with Programa Cambio, an Argentine institution working in the field of drug and alcohol abuse in order to improve knowledge about HIV/Aids. Goal 8 - Develop a Global Partnership for Development: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries, 1,9 tons of pharmaceuticals (HIV tests, confirmation tests, drugs for treatment of Aids related diseases) and laboratory equipments for 2 HIV test centers in Democratic Republic of the Congo; See goals 4, 5, 6: all activities are achieved by partnership with the Congolese foundation Kataliko Actions for Africa (KAF), NGO with consultative status to the Human Rights Commission of the African Union.

b) Activities in Support of Global Principles: every year, press releases on the occasion of World AIDS Day to all Swiss news papers, radio and TV stations; AIS provides support for psychological assistance, nutritional and medical aid as well as legal assistance for victims of torture prisoners in Kamituga, Democratic Republic of the Congo, provided by KAF (see goal 8); 26 June 2007: International Day in Support of Victims of Torture was commemorated by disinfecting prison cells in Kamituga and pleadings for discharging illegally kept prisoners, provided by KAF; 2006: In

cooperation with Programa Cambio (Argentina), AIS has dressed a survey about knowledge about HIV/Aids and reasons for break off of treatment among drug addicts in Argentina.

2. Alulbayt Foundation
(Special; 2004)

Part I – Introduction

The aims and purposes of Alulbayt Foundation (AF) is primarily the social welfare and educational development of Muslim communities locally (grassroots level) and intra-regionally (international level) in accordance with the humanitarian objectives of the organization's patron, his eminence Grand Ayatullah Sistani. Moreover, to promote overall the educational, developmental, social and cultural principles of universality enshrined in the United Nations Charter which the foundation's aims and objectives and its ongoing work in different thematic areas reflect. This is especially relevant in the following areas: (i) The Foundation's commitment to eradicate poverty and disease in the developing world; (ii) Provide access to education (especially for rural communities and the vulnerable); (iii) Promote inter-cultural, inter-ethnic and inter-religious dialogue and understanding; (iv) Respond to humanitarian needs, including emergency relief and provide funds and resources to women and children including widows and orphans as victims of conflict; (v) Participate in areas that promotes the principles of United Nations Economic and Social Council.

Alulbayt Foundation in carrying out these aims through promoting self-help, self-reliance and sustainable development projects. Alulbayt is providing funding, resources and grassroots awareness raising strategies to enable access to education. The approach in this context is integral to and respectful of the cultural specificities of the target group. Also, we carry out our aims by organizing seminars, conferences and lectures to help promote dialogue and understanding among cultures and civilizations. Our foundation is actively partnering with other organizations and bodies in advancing shared universal values and ethics of humanity, also by providing a forum for the facilitating meetings and conversations at all levels between religious, cultural, national and other representatives.

Part II - Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations and its bodies.

2005: At the United Nations headquarters, New York, representatives of the Foundation attended (i) 43rd Commission for Social Development on 9-18 February. They were involved in discussions concerning women's rights and participation in society; (ii) Non-Governmental Organizations Forum on 8 February; (iii) Submitted a report to the 5th Session of the Ad Hoc Committee on a Comprehensive and Integral International Convention on Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities from 24 January to 4 February.

2007: (i) Submitted a report to the Theme for the High Level Segment of the Economic and Social Council for its substantive session in 2007 titled "Alulbayt Foundation's views on strengthening efforts to eradicate poverty and hunger through the global partnership for development". Palais des Nations in Geneva, Switzerland 2-5 July; (ii) Attended the International Forum of Civil Society meeting at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) headquarters in Paris, 25 October. They took part in roundtable discussions on NGO participation and cooperation with intergovernmental institutions.

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals (MDG):

Goal 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger: (i) Alulbayt Foundation opened a centre for Afghan refugees in Zabul, the Islamic Republic of Iran on 5 June 2004 providing financial and humanitarian help. The Foundation has set up a help center for Afghan refugees who were forced to flee their country because of the war and oppression and who are yet still suffering from heart-rending poverty and deprivation. Realizing our responsibility as human beings towards these oppressed people, our office stepped forward and embarked upon helping them in one way or the other; (ii) The Foundation provided emergency and humanitarian help to the Iraqi refuges who fled the country from the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic and the Islamic Republic of Iran. Also it provided emergency aid to the Lebanese people displaced around the country due to the conflicts; (iii) Helping internally displaced refugees in Iraq through financial support and basic provisions; (iv) Opened a center in Dezful on 17 February 2004 to help vulnerable Iraqi refugees in the western provinces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. This center gave assistance to a large number of refugees who were settled in different camps in the Islamic Republic of Iran. These refugees have long been receiving care and assistance from the office of Alulbayt.

A summary of the assistances provided for the refugees are as follows: (a) Medical aid. In less than a year as many as 7000 Iraqi patients have been treated; (b) Financial support for the families living in camps and else where in the cities of the Islamic Republic of Iran; (c) Distribution of most necessary items such as rice, oil, flour, meat, biscuits, detergents, blankets etc.; (d) Establishing public libraries; (v) One of the most important activities carried out by our Foundation is helping people in need and providing relief for those affected by floods and earthquakes. Hundreds of thousands are spent each year by the offices or our representatives to help affected people get food, blankets, medicine etc.; (vi) Alulbayt Foundation opened a charitable clinic in Qum, the Islamic Republic of Iran on 23 September 2004 with an aim to assist the poor and the low-income people for their medical treatments. The clinic is equipped with modern technologies and equipments and has some of the best expert doctors, nurses and personnel in the city. Some of the services offered by this clinic are as under: (a) Specialized medical treatment: Including ear, nose, eye, kidney, intestinal and mental diseases, allergies, bone fractures etc.; (b) General medical treatments; (c) Injections, dressing and surgeries.

Goal 2 – Achieve universal primary education: Alulbayt Foundation established a Saturday School for the young Muslim community in London, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on 11 September 2004, to promote education and integration into the wider community. The foundation opened a centre that carries out educational programs for the Iraqi refugees in Dezful in the Western Provenance of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The centre also provided youth activities programs. The Foundation published tens of books in Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Turkish and English covering wide range of topics that helped to educate people further about Religion, Ethics and Sociology. Currently the office in London is working on publishing a book about the history of Samarra and the two attacks which destroyed the shrine of the two Imams.

Goal 3 – Promote gender equality and empower women: Alulbayt Foundation believes that women complete the society and their presence in different fields will bring this society forward. In London,

the United Kingdom, the Alulbayt Foundation created new job opportunities for women and encouraged equal opportunities for them to become more active within their fields. This is most clearly seen in the school (opened September 2004) which the Foundation operates, which has around 70 percent of its staff as women. In the Islamic Republic of Iran Alulbayt Foundation has opened centers (Al-Zahra School, June 2005 and Al-Zahra Centre, September 2006) especially for women to educate them further and offer them different classes such as IT classes to train them well for their future careers.

Goal 4 – Reduce child mortality: To reduce child mortality, the offices of Alulbayt Foundation in different parts of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Syrian Arab Republic have ensured that children have free access to health facilities and medicine and have increased the number of child specialist hospitals in these parts. Also the Foundation offers medical help and medicine to young Iraqi and Lebanese children who fled their country due to the conflicts that their countries face. It offers this assistance through financial means and through agreement with local health practitioners.

Goal 5 – Improve maternal health: Alulbayt Foundation expanded the Roqayyah Charitable Maternity Hospital on 13 May 2004 the Islamic Republic of Iran. The hospital offers services under the supervision of Elaam district Health Department. Its main objective is to provide services to women of low income families and train a large number of midwives for maternity care. Another clinic has been built in Elaam named Al-Mojtaba (opened 14 January 2008 but expanded to include surgical wards in January 2005) aimed at easing the sufferings of the needy and destitute. Services offered by this Clinic are partially free of charge. The Clinic consists of a special maternity ward to provide front line pre and post-maternal health services for local women.

Goal 8 - Develop a global partnership for development: Efforts are underway to coordinate with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNESCO and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to improve the situation on the ground for victims of the Iraq conflict and to provide a framework for future cooperation. Work with Dr Mourad Zmit and Dr Usam Ghaidan of UNESCO has taken part to advice on the reconstruction of Samarra, Iraq. Contact is ongoing with staff at the UNDP office in Baghdad (Paolo Lembo) and the UNICEF office in Beirut to facilitate projects such as schools and clinics in Baghdad and Najaf.

3. European Network of Policewomen (Special; 1996)

Part 1 - Introduction

i. Aims and purposes: Due to the globalization effects as well as the fading of the European borders societies are changing more rapidly. This also affects each police and law enforcement organization throughout Europe as other problematic issues are floating to the surface. International cooperation became an irreversible necessity which stimulates more flexibility and new approaches within each police and law enforcement organization. In order to cope with these new requirements, European Network of Policewomen (ENP) extended its initial aim to 'optimize the position of women within the European police and law enforcement organizations' with the issues of gender

mainstreaming and the management of diversity. We emphasize that our initial aim, based on the fundamental values of the equality of all mankind, freedom, justice and solidarity, according to the democratic principles and the fundamental rights as laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, will remain a guiding principle. We are to raise awareness of the benefit of having more women within the Police both on operational and management level and also to empower those women who are already working in policing. In more details, the course of action includes the promotion and empowerment of women and at the same time the stimulation of the European police and law enforcement organizations to recruit, retain and to offer women career development opportunities and contribution to an increase in the number of women in senior management/decision making positions.

The financial year runs from January to December. The basic funding is shouldered on a European level namely by the associated member organizations. The ENP is using a remainder budget left from the subvention obtained from the Dutch Police in 2003.

For the period 2004 additional budget was raised by the Police Board of Estonia (€ 3.000, annually), the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform of Ireland contributed once € 5.000, and the Andorran Police contributed € 3.000, in 2005 and 2006, as well as donations from other associated members on a voluntary basis in the entire period 2004–2007 in different amounts. It also has to be recognized that the home organization of the elected President, the Austrian Ministry of Interior (Austrian Federal Police) substantially contributed by fully exempting the President for the first two years period (2006–2007) taking over the necessary expenses which, amongst others, allowed the President's attendance at conferences, meetings, seminars and/or symposia and proper lobbying activities. The Dutch Expertise Centre for Diversity (DECD) is one of the main contributors to the organizational costs and, in addition, is providing (on part-time basis) a policy advisor working in the Head Office. In 2007 the ENP issued a new business plan for the period 2008–2010 in order to maintain existing funds and to raise new funding.

Associated Countries: At present 32 police organisations out of 27 European countries are represented within our organisation.

Constitution/By-Laws: In October 2004 the General Board agreed on the proposed internal classification of the associated member countries into four (4) clusters, taking into account various aspects such as culture, language, phase of development, geographical position and needs. After evaluation in 2005 the cluster classification was extended to (5).

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The omission of the larger part of our structural income has had a major impact on our organization. We were forced to reduce and focus our activities in Europe on such beneficial for our target group with as consequence that the ENP could not delegate participants to the United Nations meetings. This situation – including the drastic reduction of staff in the Head Office - makes attendance at international meetings/conferences very difficult. However the received United Nations information is regularly disseminated and used in lectures/seminars.

i. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

The Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), workshop on 'Reviewing Good Practices of Gender Mainstreaming for police and law enforcement Officers' in 20-23 March 2007, Brindisi, Italy. The President attended and shared good practice. Contribution to the development of guidelines for the integration of gender perspectives in the operational activities of police personnel deployed to United Nations Peacekeeping Mission.

ii. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

Joint event with the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Strategic Police Matters Unit (SPMU), organized a workshop on 'Policewomen in Upper Management Positions', 5-6 June 2007, Madrid, Spain. The ENP (Executive Board) supported and contributed with expertise to the preparation and the workshop, exchanged good practice with other participants and contributed to the elaboration of recommendations. The president facilitated the final discussion on conclusions.

iii. Initiatives undertaken in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals: The ENP contributed to the goals in general and to the MDGs in specific in Europe (specifically within police and law enforcement).

Goal 3 - Promote gender equality and empower women: Building capacities, strengthening opportunities, increasing access, eliminating inequality, increasing women's representation in policing. **ACTIONS**: (i) Communication/network training for policewomen – 2004, Milan, Italy; (ii) Career Development Seminars – 2004, Tallinn, Estonia; 2005, Zurich, Switzerland; 2007, Budapest, Hungary (iii) Round table discussion on Domestic Violence – 2004, Zurich, Switzerland and on Diversity, a business case – 2006, Norwegian Police, Oslo, Norway; (iv) Assemblies with European policewomen and exchange of good practice – 2004, Zurich, Switzerland; 2004 – Vienna, Austria; 2006 – Tallinn, Estonia; (v) Organization of conferences: (a) Diversity Managers Needed, 2005, Leeds, Ireland; (b) Conciliation Family and Labour Life, 2006, Escaldes-Engordany, Andorra; (c) Gender Mainstreaming in the European Police Organizations – The Ultimate Recipe for Equality?, 2006, Vienna, Austria; (vi) Lectures in other conferences/seminars: (a) 2006, Conference Gender Mainstreaming, Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina; (b) 2007, Conference Police-E-Quality, Tampere, Finland; (c) 2007, Conference Equal Opportunities within Police Organisations, Budapest, Hungary; (vii) Participation in other conferences/seminars: (a) 2004, Symposium Community Policing, Milan, Italy; (b) 2004, Policewomen Conference, Barcelona, Spain; (c) 2005, Conference Equal Opportunities, Tallinn, Estonia; (d) 2005, Academic Session Policewomen - Diversity in Uniform, Brussels, Belgium; (e) 2005, Conference Future requirements in Organisation and Deployment under the View of Diversity; Frankfurt, Germany; (f) 2005, Conference 20th anniversary of Catalan Policewomen, Barcelona, Spain; (viii) Public Research 'Facts and Figures' & General Information (in progress) and (ix) Publication seven (7) editions of the ENP Newsletter (copies available).

4. Links Incorporated
(Special; 2004)

PART I. Introduction

The Links Incorporated is an international women's service organization of over 11,000 women with 275 chapters located in 41 states, the District of Columbia in the United States of America, Nassau, Bahamas, Frankfort, Germany and South Africa. The aims and purposes of the organization are committed to civic, educational and cultural activities with the singular purpose of serving community needs for the improvement of life and the pursuit of excellence. One of the primary objectives of The Links, Incorporated is to develop and provide relevant programs for community enhancement. The three-fold purpose of the organization is education, civic engagement and intercultural exchange. They are structured and administered through four facets of Services to Youth, National Trends and Services, the Arts, and International Trends and Services which includes the non-governmental organizations (NGO) representative to the United Nations. It is this program facet that addresses issues and concerns that impact global quality of life issues, especially in Africa and the Diaspora. The activities detailed in this report illustrate the organization's involvement in pursuing the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals. Also, because of limited human and financial resources we have not participated in the major conferences of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies as often as might be expected in work supporting the United Nations global principles.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations.

The following Links, Incorporated 2004-2007 programs focused on the United Nations **Millennium Development Goals 2- Achieve universal primary education and 5, Improve maternal health:**

The objective of The Links, Incorporated's **Safe Motherhood Initiative** is to work through partnerships such as with the "White Rose Alliance" to assure awareness, act as advocates, pursue appropriate actions and develop mentorship programs. Awareness of key issues surrounding safe motherhood is promoted both in the United States and internationally. The organization attempted to raise awareness by participating in conferences, symposia and seminars in churches and educational institutions during the fall of 2005. The **Maama Kit** promotes clean and safe birth initiatives, builds alliances for change and serves as a voice for women unable to speak for them. The Maama Kit currently provides clean and safe births to women of Uganda, Mozambique, Ethiopia and Kenya.

The overall objective of this initiative between 2005 and 2007 was to contribute to the reduction of maternal and peri-natal morbidity and mortality (illness and deaths) through clean and safe delivery. Members of The Links, Incorporated continue to purchase these kits and provide them to support women and their families in developing countries. In 2006, the International leadership of The Links, Incorporated travelled to Uganda to meet some of the families and provide Maama Kits and other supplies. The Director of the World Health Organization named The Links, Incorporated, as the lead organization in the area of Safe Motherhood.

2) ***Uganda Tour of Light*** **(Goals 2 and 5).** This initiative focuses on assisting the youth in the country of Uganda. In partnership with the Uganda Government, The Links, Incorporated sponsored The ***Uganda Tour of Light*** which features Ugandan children who have become orphaned due to their parents having the AIDS virus. They travel to various cities throughout the United States where Links,

Incorporated chapters sponsor, host and present them in fundraising events. The funds raised are designated for the orphanage in Entebbe, Uganda. Also, The Links, Incorporated sponsored a special trip to Uganda to deliver educational supplies to the schools.

3) Education across the Miles (Goal 2). The **Education across the Miles, Schools for the Children in Africa**. This program was established in partnership with the International Foundation for Education and Self-Help (IFESH), and in collaboration with the governments of South Africa and Nigeria. The Links, Incorporate worked in partnership with other non-governmental and educational organizations, financial institutions and individuals to assist in restoring the educational system as well as the dignity and nobility of the learning process. Over several years The Links, Incorporated in partnership with IFESH and collaboration with the governments of South Africa and Nigeria has built and renovated over 62 schools which amounts to a value of over $1 million USD. Further, The Links, Incorporated provided many of these schools with educational materials and supplies. The impact of this program has provided two and three classroom modern schools containing water and restrooms within walking distance for a large number of primary age children.

4) The Model United Nations Program (Goal 2). The Links, Incorporated has worked in partnership with the United Nations Association. The program is designed to work with youth throughout various communities to encourage and inspire them to become more interested in international and world affairs through the work of the United Nations. The organization has generated a higher level of awareness and visibility through several United Nations programs including the Global Classrooms.

6) Day of the African Child (Goal 2). The Day of the African Child was celebrated on 16 June 2004-07 in partnership with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the South African Ambassador and the South African Consul General to the United States. It was officially declared *the Day of the African Child* in memory of the slain Black South African school children who were massacred in Soweto, South Africa, on 16 June 1976.

7) Rwanda/Liberia School-In-A-Box (Goal 2). The Links, Incorporated responded to a call from the United Nations' International Children's Fund (UNICEF) to form a partnership to promote the cause of basic education for the refugee children of Rwanda and Liberia. This program was entitled School-In-A-Box and involved purchasing a "school-in box" for $170USD. These self- contained mobile classrooms were designed to allow a teacher to set up a classroom anywhere in Rwanda and Liberia for up to 80 children.

8) Economic Empowerment for Women: Rwanda Path to Peace (Goals 2 and 5). The Rwanda Path to Peace puts income in the hands of Rwandan women, empowering them to take control of their lives. This program employs 2,500 basket weavers form across Rwanda. The weavers export baskets to raise income for their families. Following the genocide that occurred in Rwanda, this project helps strengthens torn families, offers an option to weavers who need medication and affords their children a better life. This program is in partnership with Macy Stores and the baskets are sold in their stores nationwide.

5. Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development (Special; 1996)

I. Introduction

i. The aims and purpose of the organization and its main course of action

Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development (NICCO), an international NGO based in Kyoto, Japan, which has no religious, political, or racial affiliations was founded in 1979 and accredited as an aggregate corporation by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1993. With a vision to create a world free from poverty and conflicts in harmony with global environment, NICCO devotes itself to achieve the financial and mental self-reliance of people living in poverty-stricken regions and give emergency relief to the victims of natural disasters and complex emergencies. The main activities are: (a) sustainable rural development in harmony with the environment; (b) self-reliance support through income generation and vocational trainings, especially focusing on women; (c) education and healthcare programs for basic human needs; and, (d) Emergency humanitarian aid upon disaster strikes.

ii. Expanded Area of Activities

In addition to its current fields of activities in Asia and the Middle East, NICCO has expanded its activities to Malawi, Africa, since 2006, for the project of food security and sanitation.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its Subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations Meetings

As NICCO allocated more resources on the relief and developmental projects in the field, it did not participate in the United Nations Economic and Social Council conferences in this reporting period. It is partially due to the lack of funding for attending those conferences held in New York or other venues outside of Japan.

Other meetings:

However, in the field, NICCO actively participated or hosted various meetings and symposiums: (i) **Security meetings:** Herat, Afghanistan; April 2002-May 2007; weekly; Information exchange with NGOs and United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA). (ii) **Inter-agency meetings:** Mashhad, Islamic Republic of Iran; April 2004-present; weekly; hosted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): to share information on repatriation of Afghan refugees. (iii) **Coordination and Cluster meetings:** Hambantota, Sri Lanka; February 2005-September 2005; weekly; hosted by United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): to coordinate the relief and rehabilitation program for the victims of Tsunami in Indian Ocean. (iv) **Coordination and Cluster meetings:** Islamabad, Balakot and Muzafarabad, Pakistan; October 2005-May 2006; weekly; hosted by UNICEF, the World Food Programme (WFP); to coordinate the relief and rehabilitation program for the victims of earthquake in Pakistan. (v) **Regional NGO meeting:** Kobe, Japan; 16 May 2006; hosted by the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Kobe, Japan; to discuss the role of NGOs in the accomplishment of Hyogo Framework for Action.

(vi) **Coordination and Health Cluster meetings:** Yogyakarta, Indonesia; May 2006-August 2006; weekly; hosted by OCHA and the World Health Organization (WHO): to coordinate the relief and rehabilitation program for the victims of earthquake in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. (vii) **Psycho-social and Education meetings:** Amman, Jordan; July 2007-present; weekly; hosted by UNICEF: to coordinate the relief and support program for the Iraqi refugees in Jordan. (viii) **Symposium on Refugees:** Tokyo, Japan; 26 November 2007; hosted by UNHCR and the Japan Platform: In the symposium titled "Humanitarian aid and Corporate Social Responsibility~ Beyond the Press, 'Producing Refugees'", NICCO shared its views and experience on assisting the former Palestinian refugees in Jordan in cooperation with Japanese business companies.

ii) Cooperation with the United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters:

NICCO's activities were: (i) Food Distribution: Muzafarabad, Pakistan; January 2006-April 2006; cooperation with WFP; (ii) Food for growth: Herat, Afghanistan; December 2006-February 2007; cooperation with WFP; (iii) Psycho-social care for Iraqi Refugees: Zarqa, Jordan; January 2008-present; cooperation with UNHCR; (iv) Film shows on Refugees: Kyoto, Japan; 15 17 November 2007; cooperation with UNHCR Tokyo Office.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the NGO in support of the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1 - Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger: **Target 1:** Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day - Transferred technique of sustainable agriculture and distributed seedlings of marketable plants with the workshops for capacity-building for 7,000 villagers. *(Nkothakota, Malawi; 2007).* **Target 2:** Reduce by half the proportion of people suffering from hunger: Seeds of maize and beans distributed for 5,000 people in famine for early agricultural recovery; workshop on sustainable agriculture and semi-annual crop organized. *(Nkothakota, Malawi; 2006)*

Goal 2 - Achieve universal primary education: **Target 3:** Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary education - A school constructed for 3,800 boys and an orphanage for 150 girls. *(Herat, Afghanistan; 2006-2007)*

Goal 3 - Promote gender equality and empower women: **Target 4:** Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015 (i) Literacy-promoting courses organized for 40 girls and women. *(Herat, Afghanistan; 2006-2007);* (ii) English courses organized for 60 Afghan refugee girls. *(Mashhad, Iran; 2007)*

Goal 4 - Reduce child mortality: **Target 5:** Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five - Introduced Ecological-sanitation toilets for 200 families. (*Nkothakota, Malawi; 2007*)

Goal 5 - Improve Maternal Health: **Target 6:** Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio.

Goal 6 - Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases: **Target 8:** Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other diseases (i) Constructed a "Health Post" for improved reproduction clinic in mountainous tribal areas; (ii) Constructed a new road for 4,800 villagers allowing their better access to this health facility, especially in raining season. *(Lam Dong, Vietnam; 2005-2006)*

Goal 7 - Ensure environmental sustainability: **Target 9:** Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs; reverse loss of environmental resources (i) Transferred skills for organic farming product (e.g. olive oil) and organic certification system to the farmers and the officers of the Ministry of Agriculture of Jordan. *(Jerash, Jordan; 2004-2007)*; (ii) Distributed and planted the seedlings of marketable trees for 3,000 villagers for nutrition improvement, income generation and reforestation. *(Herat, Afghanistan; 2004-2007)*; (iii) Distributed and planted the seedlings of edible Moringa and fuel-compatible Jatropha for improved food security and reforestation. *(Nkothakota, Malawi; 2007)*

Goal 8 - Develop a global partnership for development: **Target 12:** Develop further an open trading and financial system that is rule-based, predicable and non-discriminatory, includes a commitment for good governance, development and poverty reduction – nationally and internationally - Hosted international workshop on olive oil production participated by olive farmers, NGOs and olive specialists from Jordan, the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Israel and Japan. *(Jerash, Jordan and Jericho, Palestine; 2–3 July 2006 and 9–10 March 2007).* **Target 18:** In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies – especially information and communication technologies – Organized training courses on information and communication technologies for 1,300 Afghan refugees, particularly girls, thus assisting future refugee repatriation. *(Mashhad, Iran; 2004-2007)*

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Note by the Secretary-General

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1. American Society for Training and Development (Special; 2000)

PART I. Introduction

The American Society for Training and Development (ASTD) started in 1943 and is a non-profit association with the purpose of achieving a better utilization of the human ability and potential in business, industry, government, the professions, and education by encouraging the participation and affiliation of individuals or groups concerned with specialized areas of activity or interests within the broad field of personnel training and development; ensuring that appropriate programs and results are available for the preparation and educational growth of training and development practitioners; providing a clearinghouse of information relevant to training and development and conducting liaisons with those organizations potentially capable of promoting the objectives of ASTD; encouraging, sponsoring, or conducting appropriate research and ensuring the publication of results in the field of training and development; promoting an understanding of training and development as a basic responsibility of management; ensuring continuity of effective organization leadership by assisting management to motivate career-minded personnel to achieve individual growth goals; providing leadership in the field of personnel training and development in order to assist management to develop and maintain a competent work force. ASTD's members come from more than 100 countries and connect locally in United States of America chapters and global networks and partners.

Expanded Areas of Activities: While its broad aims and objectives, as well as the nature of its activities remain much as described in the submission of 15 December 2008, ASTD expanded its reach in Greece, Portugal, Australia, Egypt, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Poland, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Switzerland, the Republic of Korea, Poland, China, Hong Kong, China, Mauritius, Taiwan Province of China, Kuwait, Spain, and the United Arab Emirates. Through the Human Performance Improvement Certificate program, ASTD expanded into Malaysia, Puerto Rico, Spain, and Thailand. ASTD expanded its range by launching a public awareness campaign to communicate the importance of employee learning and by offering continuing education units for participation in its certificate programs, which provide a permanent record of an individual's educational accomplishments. ASTD co-sponsored the Workforce Innovations 2006 conference with the United States of America Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration. Workforce Innovations brings together 3,000 local, state, and national workforce leaders and partners from industry, education, and economic development to discuss the critical talent development challenges facing the United States of America. ASTD released "Bridging the Skills Gap", a white paper that examines how to address the severity of the skills gaps that organizations face and provides recommendations to government for streamlining training programs and services to help individuals access learning opportunities, and help organizations hire and develop skilled talent. ASTD published an extra issue of its monthly magazine to examine the complexities of the business landscape and the needs of the workforces in China and India. The magazine expanded through podcasts and quarterly web-casts featuring experts from recent articles. The magazine added two new monthly columns and a comprehensive article on green initiatives in workplace learning and development. ASTD reached more than 30,000 viewers per month in 2006 of its online magazine covering e-learning, and added a wiki to the publication's blog. ASTD expanded its reach with the first-ever ASTD conference in China in 2006. ASTD

continued reach into Asia by hosting two conferences and a series of member workshops in China. The conferences were attended by 120 participants from five countries. ASTD launched the Workplace Learning and Performance (WLP) Scorecard in 2006, an online, real-time, decision support tool that allows organizations to monitor, evaluate, and compare the most critical areas of the learning function through a standard set of metrics, indicators, and reports. ASTD launched the Learning Executives Network (LXN) in 2006, a community of senior learning executives who meet for a series of interactive workshops and networking opportunities in a neutral environment. ASTD Press extended its distribution networks across North America and Australia through its relationship with National Book Network; and in Europe, the Middle East, and Africa through its work with Eurospan. ASTD delivered certificate programs in Australia, China, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Taiwan Province of China.

PART II. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

ASTD participated in the JCI-UN Leadership Summit on 27-29 June 2007 in New York, United States of America.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the filed and/or Headquarters.

ASTD created a conference session entitled, The United Nations, the Millennium Goals and Opportunities in Training and Development, at the ASTD 2005 International Conference & Exposition on 6-9 June 2005 in Orlando, Florida, United States of America. ASTD invited Richard A. Zeif, Advisor, United Nations Office of the Under-Secretary-General to present the session.

Initiatives pertaining to the Millennium Development Goals, and Activities in support of Global Principles.

Goal 8. Global Partnership

ASTD has assembled communities of knowledge and practice that meet learning needs around the globe. Target 1 involves addressing the special needs of least developed countries, landlocked countries and small island developing states. In 2004-2007, ASTD established global networks in Greece, Portugal, Egypt, Mexico, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Taiwan Province of China and Kuwait, providing information, resources, and financial assistance to these underdeveloped countries and to Mauritius, a small island developing state. ASTD staff further supported and addressed the needs of these countries by taking part in Global Network events in Brazil, Mauritius, Mexico, Portugal, Poland, and South Africa; ASTD participated in the 36th World Conference in Malaysia in August 2006; and ASTD's director of international relations participated in events hosted by, and was elected to the Board of Directors of the International Federation of Training and Development Organizations (IFTDO) for a two-year term during 2006-2007. In 2007 ASTD met with the Peace Corps to discuss global partnerships and membership.

Target 5 addresses making available benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications. ASTD made available the benefits of new information and communications technologies communications through the creation of an online community on the ASTD website, which includes general and country-specific discussion boards for international members to participate in; launching The Manage Your Career section of the ASTD online career center in 2004 to help members take a holistic approach to finding new jobs, featuring FAQ pages, career coaching, resume and cover letter review, and related services.

ASTD's efforts to make available benefits of new technologies was recognized in 2006 by the Academy of Digital Arts and Sciences' 10th Annual Webby Awards and the ASTD Job Bank was a Silver Winner in the employment category of the International Academy of Visual Arts' W3 Awards.

2. Association de volontaires pour le service international (General; 1996)

PART I. Introduction

Association de Volontaires pour le Service International/Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale (AVSI) is an international development and humanitarian NGO which plans, implements and reports the results of medium and long-term sustainable projects (more than 120 as of December 2007) in various countries with local and international institutions, in the social and economic sectors.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

AVSI representatives participated at the United Nations headquarters New York, the following meetings: (i) 12th session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-12), 14-30 April 2004. AVSI Vice President attended the session and organized on 21 April 2004, a side event "How people Who had No Homes become a vibrant Community" on lessons and practical guidelines drawn by works for sustainable slums upgrading, cosponsored by the Permanent Missions of Italy, and Brazil to the United Nations and the Permanent Observer Mission of the Holy See; (ii) 13th session of the CSD (CSD-13), Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting, 28 February-4 March 2005. Participated and co-sponsored a side event, on 3 March, organized by the Permanent Observer Mission of the Holy See to the United Nations on the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development; (iii) United Nations General Assembly Informal Interactive Hearings with NGOs, Civil Society, and the Private Sector, 23-24 June 2005. Participated in the cluster "Freedom from Want" on the topic of education; (iv) AVSI co-organized a panel discussion on the United Nations reform "The United Nations at the Crossroads: Which Direction for the Future of World Governance?" 4 April 2005, attended by various diplomats, academics, NGOs and public at large; (v) Economic and Social Council NGO Forum 2006: AVSI Vice President attended PART I of the Forum on 6 April;

AVSI Director General participated in PART II "VI Infopoverty World Conference" on 21 April on the theme MDGs and Information Communication Technology (ICT) through video conference from Milan, Italy; (vi) United Nations General Assembly 2006 High-Level Meeting on Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), 31 May–2 June. Two AVSI representatives attended offering remarks on "Strengthening Health Systems and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)/AIDS Orphans care"; (vii) Economic and Social Council Substantive Session 2006 in Geneva, Switzerland, AVSI attended and contributed a written statement on youth and women employment under item 2 of the agenda.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF): cooperation increased in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (among others: Program of Expanded Assistance to Return-PEAR- 2006-2007), Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda and Haiti (education, child care, including psychosocial, protection).

United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Jordan: second joint program (JOR/03/007, 2006-2007) on training in employment of disabled youth; Haiti: infrastructure rehabilitation in 2005 in Le Cayes area also with the Mission des Nations Unies pour la Stabilisation en Haiti (MINUSTHA) and education; Brazil: UNDP scored the AVSI "Arvore da Vida" (training and employment for youth) in 2007 among the 50 best initiatives towards the achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDG).

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarians Affairs (OCHA): AVSI provided OCHA (headquarters and country offices) and Relief web with updates/reports from its operations in Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti.

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat): AVSI made a presentation at the Conference on "Regional/national experiences and innovative policies and programmes in tackling urban youth employment," 22-24 June 2004, United Nations, Nairobi; Participated in the 21st Session of the Governing Council (GC) (UN-Habitat), 16-20 April 2007, Nairobi.

World Food Program (WFP): cooperation in food-for-work and food-security programs including for AIDS-affected populations in Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi. AVSI presented its strategic approach at WFP headquarters in Rome, November 2005 and at the WFP Consultation Meeting on the HIV/AIDS Programming Handbook, Johannesburg, South Africa, 3-5 April 2006.

Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): cooperation in camp coordination and return monitoring of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in northern Districts of Uganda. AVSI attended the First Global Consultation meeting on HIV and IDPs, 24-25 April 2007, UNHCR, Geneva.

International Labour Organization (ILO): International Labour Conference - 92nd session, 1-17 June 2004, Geneva. Oral and written statement on the item 4 of the agenda "Human resources development and training"; Presentation of AVSI program (11 women cooperative business) at the ILO Conference on development of micro-enterprises, 30-31 May 2006 Scutari, Albania.

Food and Agriculture organization (FAO): operational activities in Haiti (Port-au Prince 2007 "Potagers Urbains"), Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Three major seminars were organized for AVSI partners from around the world on the MDGs: (i) related to goal 2 (education) at Venice International University, San Servolo Island, Venice, Italy, 27 November to 1 December 2006; (ii) related to goals 4, 5, 6 at the University of Bologna, Bertinoro, Italy, 9-11 March 2007; (iii) related to goal 7 in Salvador Bahia, Brazil, 5-9 February 2007.

AVSI contributed to the MDGs in Africa, Latin America, Eastern Europe and Asia; below the outputs (average per year) related to the goals: (i) **Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger:** Children fed or given nutritional care: 102.540; people supported with food and emergency items: 200.776; people supported with agriculture inputs for food production: 352.960; (ii) **Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education**: School children helped to attend school: 131,604; teachers trained: 2,430; value of school materials distributed: more than $ 1 million; schools built or renovated: 62; scholarships awarded: 25,000; (iii) **Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women**: Girls supported for secondary schools attendance: 1,278; women helped either to find employment or to start income generating activities: 1,619; (iv) **Goal 4: Reduce child mortality and Goal 5: Improve maternal health**: Provision of general medical care: 1,015,953; antenatal and post natal clinic attendance: 41,320; 8 hospitals and 116 health care centers supported; health care and social workers trained: 4,732; (v) **Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**: Women in Prevention Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) program: 33,679; people under antiretroviral therapy: 1,670; (vi) **Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability**: People with new access to safe water: 125,000; boreholes drilled: 29; wells dug/rehabilitated: 111; rural drinking water supply system established: physical rehabilitation and social integration programs of slums for more than 150,000 dwellers; (vii) **Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development:** 3520 youth trained and employed.

3. Foundation ECPAT International (Special; 2004)

PART I. Introduction

Foundation ECPAT International is a global network of organisations dedicated to preventing the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC). ECPAT is a global network of organisations and individuals working together for the elimination of child prostitution, child pornography and the trafficking of children for sexual purposes. ECPAT seeks to encourage the world community to ensure that children everywhere enjoy their fundamental rights, free and secure from all forms of exploitation. By working as a global network, members benefit from the knowledge and experience of fellow organisations and groups around the world and work with them to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children. Formed in 1991 following a campaign that galvanized global attention on the sexual exploitation of children in tourism in Asia, ECPAT International became an international NGO in 1996. In the years that have followed, ECPAT has been instrumental in providing follow up to the commitments made and supporting concrete programs for implementation such as direct services for children victims, legal advocacy, collaboration with law enforcement, strengthening community protection structures etc.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

Foundation ECPAT International participated in the following: (i) At the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), held in Tunisia from 16-18 November 2005, ECPAT presented on its collaboration with the private sector with examples from make-IT-safe and the ACCOR ECPAT cooperation on the Code of Conduct at a parallel event held by the International Foundation for the Children of the World; (ii) ECPAT International participated in the first consultation meeting of the WSIS Action Line Moderators/Facilitators, held at the end of February 2006, in Geneva, Switzerland as a follow-up to the Tunis Summit; (iii) The Special Rapporteur on Trafficking participated in an ECPAT organized side event in Tunisia on the occasion of the 2005 World Information Summit and presented a paper on the occasion; (iv) ECPAT International was represented at the Third Committee of the 61st meeting United Nations General Assembly held on 11 October 2006 at the UN headquarters in New York.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

Foundation ECPAT International activities were as follows: (i) Worked with the Government of Italy and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) in the Action Programme against Trafficking in Minors for Sexual Purposes. This program reached 3 countries: Costa Rica, Thailand and Ukraine (2004-2006); (ii) Organized the

Inter-agency Training Workshop on CSEC and CSA Situational Analysis Research in Pacific Island Countries, held in Suva, Fiji during 12-16 July 2004, in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP); (iii) The UNICRI and ECPAT collaborated with the Thai organizations and the Royal Thai Police on a 20-month pilot program that saw the creation of a database for trafficking cases as well as multi-disciplinary training program for management of CSEC cases. The database has been integrated to the governments monitoring systems (2004); (iv) ECPAT took an active part in the Thailand National Conference on Human Trafficking, with the United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (UNIAP)/ United Sates Agency for Development (USAID) including the Mapping and Planning on Trafficking in Persons in Southeast Asia (2004); (v) ECPAT was part of the UNICEF initiative for parliamentarians from Japan (2004); (vi) ECPAT has played a major role in the preparatory meetings for the United Nations Violence Study in all the regions where participation has been possible. In particular inputs have been made in East Asia, South Asia, Africa, and the Middle East. In South Asia, EPCAT participated in several prep meetings in Katmandu and also hosted the South Asia Regional Meeting for the Violence Study and Chaired and inputted significantly to the final regional agenda for input to the study. ECPAT submitted 29 publications to the study, in English and Spanish. ECPAT coordinated research on violence in cyberspace making a direct impact for the Study (2004); (vii) Collaborated with UNICEF on implementation of Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism (the Code), an important CSR instrument which engages industry as active partners in child protection. UNICEF through the Japan Committee for UNICEF have provided financial support while also participating in the subsequent development of the organisation with a representative sitting on one of The Code's governing bodies, the Steering Committee (2006-ongoing); (viii) Inputted to discussions on United Nations reform. ECPAT joined other human rights organisations in making recommendations on the essential elemer's of a Human Rights Council. ECPAT International was signatory to a letter to the foreign ministers of United Nations member states calling for these elements to be integrated to negotiations at the January 2006 negotiations of the Human Rights Council (2006); (ix) Participated in discussions on possible impacts of United Nations reform proposals on the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) (2006); (x) ECPAT has an appointed representative to engage on United Nations issues in Geneva (2006); (xi) Contributed to the draft text of proposed United Nations Guidelines for Protection of Children without Parental Care which was developed through a Working Group composed of many child rights organisations. The draft guidelines were sent to the CRC Committee on 26 January and were also presented in Bucharest (2006); (xii) Collaborated with the office of the Secretariat of the United Nations Study on Violence. An independent report was contributed for the study highlighting sexual violence in cyberspace (2006); (xiii) Following the Second World Congress ECPAT along with UNESCAP and UNICEF were mandated by governments in the Asia Pacific Region to form an Inter-agency group to support and monitor implementation of Yokohama commitments. A number of efforts including regional research studies and development of a CSEC-Info database were undertaken jointly by the three agencies (2006); (xiv) ECPAT with UNICEF and the Government of Brazil organize the Third World Congress which represents part of the process of periodic review of global progress on work against sexual exploitation of

children. The Third World Congress is critical in keeping issues concerning the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) high on government agendas. As in the past ECPAT will work with UNICEF on the mobilization and coordination for the preparations for the event which is expected to be attended by participants from over 180 States (2006-25 November 2008).

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of the Millennium Development Goals.

GOAL 3: Promote gender equality and empower women: Between 2005 and 2007, through ECPAT's Youth Partnership Project (YPP), 17,813 survivors of commercial sexual exploitation and at-risk children and youth (primarily girls) received counselling and peer support services, participated in skill development and knowledge-oriented trainings, received educational, medical and social support and orientation sessions on commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC), human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), child rights/responsibilities, communication and rapport building, life skills, child labour, early marriage and other topics affecting their lives, and led micro projects.

GOAL 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases: Seeking to contribute to closing the knowledge gap and with the primary goal of establishing a regional framework of prevention, protection and care against HIV/AIDS for children at risk and those already involved in commercial sex, ECPAT International coordinated a six-month regional research study in six African countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, The Gambia, Togo, Uganda, and Zambia) in 2006 which has provided recommendations for action to protect these highly vulnerable group of children.

GOAL 8: Develop a global partnership for development: As a global civil society network partnership is a core principle that guides ECPAT's work. Internally the network promotes good governance among the wide range of global partners that are members through a robust framework for participatory policy making, election of its leadership and identification of priorities and directions. It is committed to child participation and such representation is visible at all levels including in membership on its governing board. At international level in addition to many of the activities described above, it participates to support reporting on child rights instruments so as to enhance compliance to uphold the right of children to protection. National groups prepare alternative reports or participate in reporting with coalitions. The following reports were submitted in the reporting period: Sweden (2005), Chile, Bulgaria, France (2007).

4. International Association for the Protection of Intellectual Property (Special; 1960)

PART I. Introduction

The International Association for the Protection of Intellectual Property, generally known under the abbreviated name AIPPI, is the world's leading International Organization dedicated to the development and improvement of Intellectual Property. It is a politically neutral, non-profit organization, domiciled in Switzerland which currently has over 8700 Members representing more than 100 countries.

i) Aims, purposes and main course of action of the organization:

The objective of AIPPI is to improve and promote the protection of Intellectual Property on both an international and national basis. It pursues this objective by working for the development, expansion and improvement of international and regional treaties and agreements and also of national laws relating to Intellectual Property. It operates by conducting studies of existing national laws and proposes measures to achieve harmonisation of these laws on an international basis. In this context AIPPI has become increasingly concerned with issues concerning the enforcement of Intellectual Property rights.

The Statutes of AIPPI of 2006 define, in Art. 2, the purposes and the means of their achievement as follows: (i) to promote the understanding of the necessity at both the national and international level for intellectual property protection in the broadest sense as well as the repression of unfair competition and to encourage further development of the protection of intellectual property; (ii) to study and compare existing laws and proposed new laws, to improve them and to promote their harmonization; (iii) to work for the development, expansion and improvement of international conventions and agreements concerning the protection of intellectual property.

The Association pursues its objects by, in particular: (i) disseminating information, including preparing and distributing publications; (ii) organizing congresses and other meetings; (iii) making representations to governments and intergovernmental bodies, as well as to national, regional, and international organizations.

Membership of AIPPI:

The Members of AIPPI are people actively interested in Intellectual Property protection on a national or international level. They include lawyers, patent and trademark attorneys, patent and trademark agents as well as judges, scientists and engineers. They also include corporations. AIPPI is organized into 64 National and one Regional Groups and Membership is obtained by joining one of these Groups. In countries where no Group exists, Membership is obtained as an Independent Member in the international organization.

The General Secretariat has offices in Zurich, Switzerland. Among the more important Standing Committees are: (i) the Programme Committee which recommends to the Executive

Committee the subjects for study; (ii) the Finance Advisory Committee which acts as an internal auditor; (iii) the Nominating Committee which proposes candidates for the various elective offices, the Membership Committee and the Communications Committee.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

Basic relations to international governmental organizations: According to Article 2.2 of the Statutes, AIPPI is to pursue its objects, inter alia by "making representations to governments and intergovernmental bodies, as well as to national, regional and international organizations." The relation between such organizations, in this case World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV), World Trade Organization (WTO), European Patent Organization (EPO) and the AIPPI have always been very close, often due to very good personal relationships.

In WIPO as well as in UPOV, AIPPI has **observer status** and is invited to all relevant meetings in the field of IP and Biotechnology.

During the period of **2004 to 2007 AIPPI was represented** at the following meetings among many other events:

WIPO: (i) Standing Committee on the Law of Patents (SCP); (ii) Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks (SCT); (iii) Sessions concerning the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT); (iv) Inter-governmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (GRTKF).

UPOV: Ordinary Session of Council

AIPPI submitted Resolutions as well as Opinions and Views to WIPO and other relevant bodies in order to make its position public and to pursuit its purpose of encouraging further the development of the protection of Intellectual Property rights. Every year, the Bureau of AIPPI and the Director General of WIPO as well as other Representatives of WIPO meet for an **annual coordination meeting** in Geneva. These meeting aimed at discussing urgent and important matters, exchange views and strengthen the mutual relations which generally are very good. The mutual collaboration of WIPO and its officers and AIPPI and its Bureau Members is excellent and highly appreciated from both sides. One example for these good relations is the Client Privilege Conference which was organized in cooperation with WIPO at their headquarters in Geneva. The preparation of the Conference started in autumn 2007 and led to a successful Meeting in May 2008.

The main task of AIPPI was to prepare a draft of a treaty providing for minimum standards on Client Privilege in IP Professional Advice as first proposed by AIPPI to WIPO in July 2005.

The proposal based on the AIPPI resolution to Q163 of October 27, 2003, adopted during the AIPPI ExCo Meeting in Lucerne (2003) was well received and supported by WIPO and national bodies.

5. National Council of Women of Great Britain (Special; 2000)

Part I. Introduction

National Council of Women of Great Britain (NCWGB) is a voluntary organisation open to all women, working in association with many nationally affiliated organisations to improve the lives and opportunities for women. Nationally and internationally, NCWGB works within the framework of the United Nations Agenda for women, co-operating with women's organisations in Europe, and world-wide via the International Council of Women.

Aims and Purposes of NCWGB:

(i) These remain unchanged: to improve the quality of life for all; to remove discrimination against women and to enable women to participate effectively at all levels and in every aspect of the life of the community; to provide a forum for women to exchange information and ideas, formulate policy, educate and promote change.

(ii) Additionally in 2004, NCWGB adopted the by-line: "**VISION – A world where it is no disadvantage to be born a girl**". No Constitutional change has been involved, but this adds emphasis to NCWGB work for women and the girl child.

PART II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

NCWGB has continued its long-standing involvement in work related to the United Nations agenda for women: (i) Delegations from NCWGB have attended and participated in the work of all Annual Sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) in 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007, reporting back to affiliated organisations in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and adopting policy resolutions urging action related to the CSW Agenda for presentation to the Government of the United Kingdom. An Honorary Associate of NCWGB represented the organisation on the NGO Committee for CSW (CONGO); she has made a number of statements on issues under review, and chaired meetings of NGOs at all CSW Sessions. Reports of CSW sessions and developments were published in the NCWGB Newsletter for members and affiliated organisations; (ii) NCWGB has supported the work of the Commission on the Status of Women, including aspects within the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), and matters arising under CEDAW by means of (a) Policy Resolutions ratified at NCWGB Annual Conferences, (b) Seminars organised by NCWGB in Britain, and (c) through submissions and reports to the British Government in response to events or to Government consultation papers.

Other Conferences, Meetings and Events

Major Initiatives undertaken by NCWGB during the period under review: NCWGB Annual Conferences - Policy resolutions ratified by NCWGB and its affiliated organisations, and notified to United Kingdom Government included: (i) **2004:** "The Role of Men and Boys in work towards Equality of Women and Men"; "Education of children with special needs"; "Protecting our Children - research into disabling diseases"; (ii) **2005:** "The effects on women and children of Natural Disasters" – need for a UN resolution on action and mechanisms to assist and involve women (similar to the requirements of Security Council Resolution 1325)"; "Global Warming" – implementation of new technologies, reduction of carbon emissions, etc"; (iii) **2006:** "Women's equality – work towards parity"; "Women asylum seekers (need for women interpreters and women doctors"; "Prison sentences and effect on women"; "Violence against women" – re-affirmation of all previous work to date; "Water – planning for future needs"; "New forms of violence against children" – reaffirmation; (iv) **2007:** "Women's health — training and employment of maternity nurses"; "Increase in sexually transmitted infections"; "Domestic violence"; "On-line Internet protection for children and adults"; "Rights of Indigenous peoples".

Seminars and Presentations organised by NCWGB for members and affiliated organisations included: (i) **2004:** Seminar at the Rwandan Embassy in London (May 2004) – "HIV trafficked around the world"; Seminar at the House of Commons, Parliament (May 2004) "Women's health – foetal alcohol syndrome"; (ii) **2005:** Seminar (Birmingham, February 2005) "Women's health issues"; (iii) **2006:** Seminar (London, March 2006) "Trade justice, Fair Trade and the Millennium Goals"; Seminar (North-East England, May 2006) "Punished by Poverty – acute problems of poverty"; Presentations (London, June and September 2006) on "Trafficking in Children"; Seminar (Thames Valley, September 2006) on "Water shortage world-wide"; (iv) **2007:** Seminar (London, March 2007) "Indigenous people- are they on the brink of extinction?"; Seminar (Gloucester, March 2007) "Human Trafficking: 21st century Slavery"; Presentation (London, June 2007) "Slavery Today"; Seminar (London, November 2007) "Global Food Chain";. Seminar and National Conference theme (October 2007) "Celebrating our Diversity – Multicultural Dialogue".

Other Reports and submissions to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland included: (i) **2004:** "Education for HIV", "Debt and the effects on women and children"; "United Nations International Year of Fresh Water"; "Widows in Nigeria"; "Pensions for Women"; United Kingdom Commission for Equality and Human Rights; (ii) **2005:** "Forced Marriage"; "Work and Family, with flexibility and choice for women"; "Importance of family-friendly principle in Working Time Directive"; (iii) **2006:** "Elimination of World Poverty"; "United Kingdom Action Plan on Trafficking"; "Public health and ethical issues"; "Response to United Nations Secretary-General's Special Study on Violence against Women"; "Sustainability – the energy challenge"; (iv) **2007:** "Sustainability – meeting the world's future agricultural needs"; "Protection of Water against Pollution from Agriculture"; "Water efficiency in new buildings"; "Women's health – treatment of age-related macular degeneration".

Cooperation with other organisations: NCWGB has co-operated fully with other women's organisations within Europe and with the International Council of Women. In addition to attendance at Sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women, NCW delegations attend twice-yearly meetings of the European network of ICW. We are represented at thrice-yearly meetings of the European Women's Lobby and a delegation attended the major Triennial Conference of ICW in the Ukraine in September 2006. Only lack of resources and funding limit the extent of NCWGB participation in meetings of other United Nations bodies.

6. Project One (Special; 2004)

PART I. Introduction

i) The aims and purposes of Project ONE, Inc. have been to improve the quality of life for children, assist with the world issue of hunger and raise awareness and promote tolerance of differences in an effort to reduce human rights violations. An international organization with no affiliation with any other NGO enjoying Consultative, it is connected with a vast network of partners and endeavors through the world. The organization seeks to promote and protect the human rights of all persons regardless of race, creed, religious orientation, gender, age. It has been the goal and aspiration of this organization to network with a variety of public and private organizations in a conglomerate and plenary effort for the common purpose of eradication of poverty, reduction of child mortality and better health care for all citizens of the world, especially children.

ii) There have been no significant organizational changes in the vision, function, orientation, purpose or scope of work during the reporting period.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

Project One, Inc. has participated in various intergovernmental meetings as they relate to the organization's prime directive of children and family advancement. A representative of Project One, Inc. attended the following meetings: 4th World Water Forum in Mexico City, Mexico on 22 March 2006; 57th Annual DPI/NGO Conference, 8-10 September 2004 in United Nations headquarters, New York; representation was made on behalf of project ONE, Inc at the 44th session of the Commission for Social Development on 7 February 2006. This forum was hosted by Division of Social Policy and Development (DSPD) and the Friedrich Ebert Foundation. The organization participated in the 14th Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development on 11-12 May 2006 in New York, enjoying discussion on indicators and constraints of air pollution, atmosphere and climate change on implementation of sustainable industrial development. Project ONE, Inc. submitted a written statement to the NGO

Committee on Youth in New York for the 2 December 2004 meeting concerning the tactics of employing youth in regions where drug abuse appears indigenous.

Members of Project ONE, Inc also participated in the 60th Annual DPI/NGO Conference, 5-7 September 2007, in New York and concurred by consensus with the Declaration drafted and circulated as a result of that session.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

Project ONE, Inc has not cooperated as much as it would like with specialized agencies in the field and/or headquarters due to goals and budgetary restrictions already in practice at the time the organization was granted Consultative Status in 2004. A staffing shortage also prevented more extensive involvement at United Nations Headquarters (all volunteer staff from 2001-2007).

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals, which now form the basis of the global agenda for the 21st century.

i) Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Project ONE, Inc has endorsed the Millennium Development Goals as part of their work:

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger: The organization established and maintains to this day feeding facilities that serves 3000 children per day in Kenya, Africa. The organization has support land leases for orphanages and school in this region as well. Project ONE, Inc contributes to various programs of this nature in other areas including the United States of America, Haiti, Peru, Republic of Korea and Nigeria.

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education: Project ONE, Inc. began with the problematic issue of literacy in Alabama, United States of America, upon its conception in 2001. Since that time, the organization has developed a variety of relationships in a myriad of cultures to continue the struggle for educational accomplishment through financial contribution to the United Negro College Fund, the Alabama Department of Public Education. In 2006, the organization established what is now called Millennium villages in Africa with a four-fold solution package of shelter, food, clothes and education for all the children. The organization provides this four-fold humanitarian package to more than 3000 children in six villages in Africa.

Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality: Project ONE, Inc contributed financial resources and planning assistance for a children's Hospital in Haiti and dedicated resources for the distribution of immunizations to children under the age of one in the schools and orphanages established in Africa through our networks. Project ONE, Inc. initiated a barrage of medical

missionary tours to Haiti, and Africa in an effort to lower infant death from common diseases that are easily cured by western medicine and inoculations.

ii) Activities in Support of Global Principles

The organization has sponsored and celebrates the following special days and events on the United Nations calendar in all the areas of our membership including seminars and workshops at our headquarters in a never ceasing agenda to bring awareness to the Millennium Goals of the United Nations: (i) International Day for the Elimination of Racial discrimination- September; (ii) United Nations Day for Women's Rights and International Peace- 8 March; (iii) International Literacy Day- 8 September; (iv) International Day of Older Persons- 1 October; (v) International Day for the Eradication of Poverty- 17 October; (vi) United Nations Day- 24 October.

Project ONE, Inc. has assisted its members in making arrangements for its members to attend meetings in New York that promote awareness of intergovernmental bodies such as the United Nations and the Economic and Social Council to regulate and publish informative world statistics and declare equality of human rights through global goal setting.